WEST Search History

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DATE: Wednesday, March 17, 2004

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		DB=PGPB,USPT,JPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L41	L40 and cost	28
☐	L40	L33 and index$ and project	47
☐	L39	L38 and index$	13
☐	L38	L37 and flow	48
☐	L37	L33 and data and integrat$ and project	51
☐	L36	L34 and project	19
☐	L35	L34 and project and management	6
☐	L34	L33 and l18	259
☐	L33	unity same flow$	3381
☐	L32	L20 and index$ and plant	16
☐	L31	L30 and plant	7
☐	L30	L29 and (monitor$ or track$)	83
☐	L29	L28 and network	84
☐	L28	L26 not l24	84
☐	L27	L26 and (cycle or schedul$)	131
☐	L26	L22 and index$ and instrument$	131
☐	L25	L24 and index$	70
☐	L24	L23 and schedul$	74
☐	L23	L22 and cycle	164
☐	L22	L20 and (plan or plant) and (cost or procurement)	174
☐	L21	L20 and plant	25
☐	L20	L19 and project and management and flow	265
☐	L19	L18 and unity	4893
☐	L18	data same integrat$	151566
☐	L17	L13 and business	17
☐	L16	L13 and procurement	4
☐	L15	L14 and cost	12
☐	L14	L13 and flow	21
☐	L13	L12 and unity	25
☐	L12	(data same integrat$) and (project same managem$)	1127
☐	L11	L9 and plant	25

☐	L10	L9 and plan$	245
☐	L9	L8 and management	280
☐	L8	unity and (integrat$ same data) and project	617
☐	L7	unit and (integrat$ same data) and project	9253
☐	L6	unit and integrat$ and data and project	24614
☐	L5	L1 and project	20
☐	L4	L3 not l2	1
☐	L3	L1 and plant	13
☐	L2	L1 and project and management and plant	12
☐	L1	(workflow or (work adj flow)) and unity	46

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L41: Entry 13 of 28 File: USPT May 1, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6226620 B1
TITLE: Iterative problem solving technique

Brief Summary Text (142):
"Given management show unity". Given a single treatment, show diagnoses, that is a therapeutic index. However if there is more than one treatment, it will show adverse drug to drug interactions leading to diagnoses listed in unity cell. Using the example of penicillin, on launching the query, the program will interrogate the penicillin object for its list of Unity objects where penicillin therapy is appropriate. The output in the Unity cell will show

Brief Summary Text (231):
M.fwdarw.U Given management show unity. Given a single treatment, show diagnoses, that is a therapeutic index. However if there is more than one treatment, it will show adverse drug to drug interactions leading to diagnoses listed in unity cell.

Brief Summary Text (371):
As stated above the Graduated Discrete Definition Model reworks the old legal model to make it homogenous enough to be amenable to computer processing. In such a model, a legal data item belongs to one and only one category. In the tetrad version of the GDDM, the Presentation category covers all legal data except legal precedents, legal principles of the Unity category and legal remedies. The Links category covers all legal precedents. The Unity category covers all legal principles that are defined to the level suitable for use as a justification device in legal judgement. While the Management category covers all legal remedies, prescriptions and sentencing. If we care to look at the typical client-lawyer interaction, the client presents a narration of his legal problem, the lawyer refers to and recruit analogous precedents which provide important legal principles which if accepted by the judge might favour his client--the legal data has moved from being "not yet defined" to "about to be defined" to being "well-defined" for convincing the judge. A putative legal judgement or well-defined state is reached, it is then that prognostication is given to the client about the probable judgement and legal remedy that will likely be prescribed. The data flow of the legal process is of the following nature:

Brief Summary Text (377):
The cascade of events flow logically from ill-defined events to intermediate-defined events to be followed by well-defined events which then trigger treatment and the proffering of prognostication. Therefore the legal event descriptor that is unclear enough for the lawyer to prescribe treatment or offer prognostication, is classified as NYD or "Not Yet Defined". On the other hand, if the legal event is a clear legal principle (diagnosis) that is well defined enough for specific legal remedy and therefore allowing clear prognostication to the client , then the legal event descriptor is classified as WD or "Well Defined". To recapitulate, all legal event descriptors that are used to describe client status fall into one of the four mutually exclusive categories of Presentation (Not Yet Defined), Links (About To Be Defined), Unity (Well Defined) and Management (legal remedies). Sitting underneath these four categories is a legal coding and classification system based on the Linnean system. The four categories of the PLUM tetrad model constitute the four phyla of this Docle-L classification system. Not only are legal data classified

into the four phyla of Presentation, Links, Unity and Management. Each legal species which belong to one of the above phylum are classed in a linnean manner with memberships in class, order family and genus.

Brief Summary Text (379):
The legal classification system with its four phyla is the "glue" that makes the legal spreadsheet possible, without this "glue", the spreadsheet project will fall apart. Docle-L is alphabetic, as opposed to the alternative numeric type coding and classification system. Numeric coding systems to represent legal data are too complex for the programmer to work with. The Docle-L legal coding and classification system used in the legal spreadsheet package has been designed to solve the following problems 1) a coding system in legal informatics 2) a legal belief system that parallels the Linnean model in biology suitable for the organisation of legal knowledge and 3) a legal belief system suitable for the design and implementation of sophisticated legal decision support systems and 4) an abbreviation system for legal terms. The Docle-L classification system has drawn the two strands of biology and law together in that they follow the Linnean model of classification. With the Docle-L system, legal entities are classified the way biologists classify plants and animals. Swedish scientist Carolus Linnaeus in the 1750s introduced the binomial nomenclature for species and is generally regarded as the father of modern taxonomy. The seemingly impossible task of classifying legal cases and legal principles using this same Linnean model has been solved by the application of three concepts that are widely known in computer science--subclassing, multiple-inheritance and object programming.

Brief Summary Text (465):
In the above case, the principle of implied warranty on the government's side of the bargain exceeds the principle of res sua, hence McRae could recover costs.